The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 7---NO. 12. SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, DECEMBER 6, 1851. WHOLE NO. 324.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

TERMS.—$1,50 per annum if paid in advance.

$1,75 per annum if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year.

$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed beyond six months.

☞We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

☞Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Ag't.

THE BUGLE.

Letter from E. Warner.

CORRECTION.

FRIEND ROBINSON: There is one point in Parker Pillsbury's letter, published in The *Bugle* of the 8th instant, which perhaps, *should* be corrected. In speaking of Rev. C. T. Chamberlain's story about baptizing dogs, Mr. Pillsbury says, he (Mr. C.) "had just warned his charge to beware of us, because Stephen S. Foster, who, he said, was once a *sound, orthodox divine*, had left the pulpit, and gathered, baptized, and given the sacrament to a church of cats and dogs!! We were not told from what text this most veracious sermon, on so sublime a topic, was preached, or whether any conversions followed."

Upon inquiry I cannot learn that Mr. Chamberlain related any such story in a sermon, or from the pulpit. It was at a prayer meeting, held in a private house in Cherry Valley, where but few of "his charge" were present to hear him, that he told a similar story. His statement was that he had it "from *credible authority* that STEPHEN S. FOSTER, once a minister of good standing in our [the Congregational] denomination, had recently taken cats and dogs into the Church, and gone through with the mock ceremony of propounding to them sundry questions, and then baptizing them in the name of the Holy Trinity." This version of the story, I gave to J. W. Walker a few moments before the opening of the evening meeting in Andover on the 28th October. From whom Mr. Pillsbury *got his* version of the matter is *more than I know.*

It will be seen, however, that the facts in the case do not place Mr. Chamberlain in a light more favorable than does the statement made by Mr. Pillsbury. The principle involved, and the main features of the story, are substantially the same. Mr. C. was only quietly circulating the stale slander about baptizing dogs; and for some purpose, best known to himself, used the name of Foster instead of Pillsbury. And the probability is that very many, who attend his preaching, have never heard of his relating the "Dog Story" in the prayer meeting; and seeing or hearing of the statement in The Bugle, in the form it has gone forth, they may claim that it has no foundation in fact, and that Mr. Chamberlain has been intentionally misrepresented. Hence the necessity, as I think, of this correction. For one, I will give pro-slavery priests and churches no chance to prop up a wicked and sinking cause. They may catch at the occasional errors unintentionally committed by the friends of humanity; but those errors, when once ascertained and corrected, shall avail them nothing.

One other matter. In speaking of the discussion at Andover, with David L. Rice, the Free Will Baptist Minister of Cherry Valley, Mr. Pillsbury says, "he conducted himself throughout in a manly manner." I presume a majority of the meeting would agree with Mr. Pillsbury in this statement. And that majority, including some of Mr. Walker's best friends in this place, would also agree that he treated Elder Rice in a very rude and unbecoming manner. "Our meetings are free," it was said; and the opponents of Disunion were urged to state their objections. Mr. Rice raised an objection, honestly enough, as we are bound to believe. Mr. Pillsbury, who had the floor, was answering that objection, and showing its complete absurdity, when Mr. Walker interfered, taking the controversy out of able hands, where it of right belonged, and applying to his antagonist the epithets "hypocritical priest," "liar," and other like expressions, and telling him he had sunk lower in the depths of depravity, than any priest he had met for five years. "Why," said he, "if you keep on, I shall be a believer in the doctrine of total depravity. After what we have witnessed from you, I don't know but we shall have to admit the doctrine true." Perhaps I have not given, in this last sentance, precisely the words used by friend Walker, but I know I have given the idea.

Now, how must this have sounded to those who were present, and who think with Mr. Pillsbury, that Elder Rice "conducted himself throughout in a manly manner." To our foes it was something to rejoice over; for the enemies of Truth will ever rejoice over the frailties of its advocates. To our friends it was a source of deep regret; for the cause we advocate demands that we should be "first pure, then peaceable."

I trust, I would not, unnecessarily say anything in disparagement of friend Walker's labors. He certainly made, in the course of the evening, a speech of more than usual power and eloquence. At its close, he stood higher in Andover, as many felt, than he had ever stood before. I have heard it asserted, by those who think that Elder Rice's positions were untenable and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Pillsbury, that they will never listen to friend Walker again. I do believe he *owes it to himself*, and to the cause he advocates, to make some kind of an apology for his intemperate language.

I am not a public speaker; but I can conceive how annoying, not to say absolutely vexatious, it must be to multiply words and waste time, day after day, in answering the frivolous objections so often brought forward by our opponents. But when men are urged to state their objections, and they bring forward the best they have, in a "manly manner," too, it seems to me they should be treated in a calm and dispassionate way. An audience will be satisfied with nothing less. I believe, to avoid such remarks, as well as the epithets, liar, hypocrite, &c., &c., would strengthen our cause, and give our adversaries one weapon less, with which to oppose us.

Yours, for the Right,
E. WARNER.

Cherry Valley, Nov. 16th, 1851.

☞There is one view of this subject, which we wish merely to suggest. Mr. Walker, is an earnest, impassioned friend of freedom, is constantly in contact with the worst developements of pro-slavery falsehood and meanness. He sees men continually resorting to every species of misrepresentation, slander, and personal abuse, to screen themselves from guilt, and justify their support of slavery. He must, therefore find occasions for denunciation and severity of reproof, which the quiet home-staying abolitionist, knows nothing of.

We say this, not particularly in justification of Mr. Walker, in this instance, for we know nothing of the facts, except what have been spread before our readers. But we speak of the position occupied by Mr. W. in common with all prominent abolitionists.—We believe they are often condemned by those, who, could they decide from the position occupied by those they condemn, would give them their entire justification. But they are hastily and unjustly censured—their motives and conduct misapprehended, and unappreciated, because of imperfect acquaintence with the facts on which the decision is given.

We cannot agree with our correspondent in supposing that to avoid the epithets he specifies, and other kindred ones, would be always to strengthen our cause. Though we confess we sometimes hear them used in a manner not at all to our taste, or in accordence with our judgment. But if a man *does tell a lie*, and especially if he tells it to sustain slavery or its aids and abettors, the popular church and government, we know no better way then to characterize it by the *use of good strong unmistakable English*. To decline so doing, would be, not to disarm our opponents, but ourselves.—ED.

Father Matthew---Departing from our Shores with a Lie on his Tongue.

NEW GARDEN, Nov. 26, 1851.

DEAR MARIUS: It is pitiful to see Father Matthew, on the eve of his departure to his native Isle, stain his soul with a deliberate lie in support of slavery. In his Farewell Address, he asserts, that "*every inhabitant of this mighty Republic—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Maine to California—glories in the title of an American citizen.*" When Father Matthew wrote that, Did he not know that he was uttering a stupendous falsehood? He did—it could not have been otherwise. He has been in this country nearly two years, and the most of that time he has spent in the South, feasting at the boards of slave-holders, and waited on by slaves. He has seen the Fugitive Slave Law enacted; has witnessed the debates in Congress on slavery; has witnessed the slave-hunts in the North; he has witnessed the capture of Sims, of Henry Long, and others, who have been seized and consigned to the hell of slavery; he has witnessed the rescue of Shadrach in Boston, and of Jerry in Syracuse, and the Christiana Tragedy. All these things, and the fierce excitement caused by them, have passed before him. Can any one believe that he did not know the facts? Impossible. He knew that three millions of the "*inhabitants of this mighty Republic*," were held and used as chattel slaves; were stricken from the record of Humanity, and enrolled on the ledger as *merchandise*, as BEASTS; and that to these the very name of an American citizen, is but another title for a thief, a robber, a ruffian, a pirate; a *kidnapper, a slave-hunter.* Father Matthew, knew when he wrote that sentence, that nothing can be so full of all horror to the slaves as the title—"American Citizen." He knew that all the outrages perpetrated on the bodies and souls of the slaves, were done by "citizens of this Republic." He knew, too, that more than three millions of the "inhabitants of this mighty Republic," were out-lawed by the General Government, and could not become citizens if they would. Yet he unblushingly, and boldly utters the lie, that these maneled and mangled victims of avarice, of lust, and of power, "glory in the title of an American citizen!" Then, as a priest, he tells the poor victims of popish superstition, that, "all liars shall have their portion in the lake that burns with fire and brimstone!" Was ever falsehood more impudent!!

Then again, Father Matthew knew there were many in this country, native born and others, who, for conscience-sake, abjured, and loathed the "title of an American citizen;" who would as soon join a gang of sheep-stealers, or of Algerine pirates, as to become members of this man-stealing, slave-hunting, slave-breeding Republic. He knew that some of us look upon this Confederacy as the robber of God's poor; the murderer of the helpless and innocent; the kidnapper and pirate of mankind; as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and that no temptations could induce us to acknowledge allegiance to it, or ourselves as members of it. *All this he knew;* yet he asserts that "every inhabitant of this mighty Republic—glories in the title of an American citizen!"

Why has Father Matthew stained his soul with this deliberate, stupendous falsehood? Henry Clay, the great American Slave-breeder and Slave-catcher proposed to him to raise thirty thousand dollars for him, TO PAY HIS DEBTS. He, though he had declared through "The Pilot," a Catholic paper in Boston that he was free from debt, accepted the offer. Henry Clay, and his fellow Slave-hunters, raised a sum, and presented it to Father Mathew. For thus raising money to pay debts which he declared did not exist, but yet which he received ostensibly to pay debts, but really to furnish his *splendid church in Cork*, he thus speaks of Henry Clay; "*How can I find language to thank the generous, the high-souled, the noble Henry Clay; my disinterested advocate—my deeply cherished friend!*" Who is Henry Clay? The author and executioner of a law making it a crime punishable with death to runaway from slavery or to aid men to do so; making it a fellony to be punished by fines, imprisonment or death, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to give shelter to the houseless wanderer; or to defend ourselves, our wives and children against the slave-hunters.—Henry Clay the prince of American slave-breeders, slave-traders, slave-catchers, and slave-drivers; the man who has done more than any thousand men in the land to strengthen and perpetuate slavery. This is the man chosen by Father Mathew to be his "DEARLY CHERISHED FRIEND," and whom he cannot find language to thank! Let father Mathew be known by the company he keeps. He is the boon companion of thieves and robbers.

But he has gone to his native Isle with the great American lie in his mouth and in his heart. No man can say what he has said, with his knowledge, and not stand before the world *as a deliberate, and wilful liar.* And this lie is uttered by him, and by the priests and politicians of this land, to sustain the foulest wrongs ever done to man. Oh Lord! How long shall a lie rule the nation! Not always. *No;* NOT ALWAYS.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

TREASONOUS.—The *Watchman and Observer*, a "so called religous" newspaper in Virginia, quotes with approval a writer, saying that "Nothing can be more a man's own than his childern." Is this not "political"—nay "treasonable"—in these days? Let any one of a hundred thousand fathers who might be picked out in Virginia attempt to treat his chrilden as "his *own*," in any sense of ownership and see how soon the Fillmore Act will be down upon him.—*Independent.*

Fawcett's Receipt to Cure Beef.

Six pounds of Salt, 1-2 oz. Saltpetre, 1 1-2 lb. Sugar, 4 gal. Water; to one hundred pounds of Beef. Cover the meat with the brine, let it remain in ten days.

TO CURE HAMS.—Two pounds of Salt, 1-2 lb. of Sugar, 1-2 oz. Saltpetre, 1 Gallon Water.

Dissolve the salt and sugar in the water boil and skim it, when nearly cold add the saltpetre pulverized put it on the hams cold, let them remain ve weeks.

Northern Negrophilism.

We have so often remarked on the hypocrisy of the professions of love for "the poor negro" in the so-called "free States," that we are nearly sick of the subject. Yet the following item, and the comments of the New York Day Book on the subject, confirms so strongly our statements on this topic, that we cannot refrain from putting them upon the witness stand against the mock philanthropy of the North.—*S. Press.*

The law prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming in and residing in Oregon has been decided to be constitutional and valid, by Chief Justice Nelson, of that territory, in a case brought before him recently. The defendant (colored) was directed to leave the territory within thirty days from the date of the decree.—*N. Y. Times.*

What shall be done for the poor negro?—This is a question that presents itself to the mind most forcibly upon reading such paragraphs as the above. Our answer has been given openly and frankly more than once—but we want an answer from an intelligent Abolitionist; one who sees what is done by the whites in free States, and can tell us how the prejudice which commits such wrongs as the above, can be removed. Whenever a slave is set free, he runs full tilt against just such a hedge of thorns as this in Oregon; wherever he goes he meets these prejudices and these rebuffs. What then can be done for him? Is there any situation in the world, any place upon the earth, where he is so safe, so comfortable, so far from injury and oppression as a Slave in the Southern States?

Mr. Greeley says that from his soul he *hates* human slavery—that he loathes and abhors oppression in every form. The editor of the Day Book says that from his inmost soul he hates, he loathes and abhors the prejudice which thrust the black man out of not only every employment, but out of the State. We hate that prejudice which exists in the office of the New York Tribune, and prevents a man with a dark skin from working at case, in the editorial room, in the press room, or any where but in the coal vault. We hate it, we loathe and abhor it; but what of that, we can't help it. It exists, it always has existed, and always will exist. We might have a rumpus about it—we might strive to elect some miserable demagogue to the mayorality who beleived in enacting a law to prevent it, but we should only be throwing ashes against the wind to be blown back, if not into our own eyes, into those of our children. We are glad that we are not fanatic enough to try it, and we should pity those who were.

There is no place that we have ever been in, where this prejudice existed so little as in the Southern States. There we have seen black and white tailors working on the same board; we have seen black and white shoemakers working in the same shop, and in all the various mechanical employments they work together quietly and peaceably. In no place have we seen the blacks so well provided for, so well fed, so well clothed, so well and so respectfully treated, as in South Carolina and Georgia. Call this slavery if you will, we care not by what name colored labor goes, but if comfort, health, and happiness are worth having, we would a thousand times rather be a black slave in Georgia than a black freeman in New York or Oregon.—*Day Book.*

The Tariff and Slavery.

None but the willfully blind can have failed to learn, that while the slave power has repeatedly procured submission to its demands by the promise of a tariff, it has always, in the end, cheated its deluded dupes of the promised equivalent. The same game is now playing. Northern Whig papers urge upon the advocates of protection, that the only hope of protection is from Southern Whig votes, and that these can never be had while the North continues the agitation of the slavery question. But we do not recollect ever to have seen the alternative so distinctly presented, the threat so shamelessly, so infamously made as in the following paragraph from the New York Express, shortly after the Pennsylvania election. We have italicised some portions:

"We observe that some of our Whig friends in Pennsylvania, now, after this defeat, utterly despair of any change in the Tariff which will promote their interests. This defeat brings no disaster to the Protective Tariff interest; for the Northern Whigs must have the votes of Southern Whigs to better the Tariff, and these they never can have until Northern Whigs are willing to *give as well as demand protection.* Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia, which are to give us Protective Tariff votes, are just as much interested, it may be wrongfully, but nevertheless just as much interested, in having their *slave property protected by the Federal Constitution and the Federal Government* as Pennsylvania is in her coal and iron. To have protection for herself, Pennsylvania must show a disposition to give protection to her sister States. *Protection*, we repeat, *is a mutuality—a reciprocity—and the South have their own great interests to protect as well as the North.*"

Now we ask the advocates of protection if they are ready to come to this? Are they ready to protect "slave property" as the price of protection to iron and coal, cotton and woolen goods? Are they willing, by the clearest violation of the Constitution, to say nothing of the inexpediency and wickedness of the policy, to pledge the protection of the Federal Government to slave property, even if thus they are sure of a "better tariff?"

We will not believe that the sincere anti-slavery Whigs of Massachusetts—and there are thousands of such, we doubt not, still connected with the Whig party—are ready to sell their birth-right for this miserable mess of pottage. To such we appeal. Remember no man's interests are secure who dares not protect his rights. The party who surrenders Northern rights at the bidding of the Slave Power, will never stand up bravely and successfully for Northern interests.

A few months ago, protection was the most prominent of the cardinal articles of the Whig creed. Now, the leading Whig papers declare—you need expect no tariff—you can have none unless you sanction the compromise measures. Those same papers recommend the withdrawal of the protection of salt to punish the Syracusans for the rescue of the slave, Jerry. And this, all over the country, is the language of Whig papers—non-agitation of the slavery question—support the Compromises. Anti-Slavery Whigs? will you pay the price demanded for protection?—*Commonwealth.*

From the Liberator.

The Presidency.

On Tuesday next, the besotted admirers and profligate supporters of DANIEL WEBSTER, the American Iscariot are to convene in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of nominating him as the most suitable man in the nation to succeed MILLIARD FILLMORE, as President of the United States. We are inclined to think that the estimate in which they hold him is merited; for as this nation is unequalled for its apostacy from principle, and as no man living has been so treacherous to the cause of liberty as the aforesaid DANIEL WEBSTER, it follows that no one is so well qualified to represent the nation as himself, 'the chief of sinners.'

But it is enough to raise a blush on the cheek of every true patriot, to think of the moral degeneracy which such a convocation is to exhibit to the world on the soil of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is said of those who worship idols of their own workmanship, that they that make the idols are like unto them; so it is not unjust to conclude, that they who are for elevating Mr. WEBSTER to the Presidency are no better, in fact than himself. Not that every one of them is given to equal ebriety or to equal licentious ness; but in endorsing and glorifying him, they demonstrate that their moral insensibility is as great as his own. It is idle to attempt to extenuate their conduct; they are acting intelligently, and must be held responsible at the tribunal of justice.

They know that he is a parasite to the Slave Power; that, as it respects the enslavement of three millions of people, though colored like himself, he expresses no regret and manifests no shame—and for their deliverance has yet to make the first effort, to utter, his first appeal; that, towards all those who are endeavoring to make their escape from the hell of Southern slavery, he is as merciless as a Cuban bloodhound; that he has avowed himself hostile even to the discussion of slavery, and declared, in a menancing manner, that such discussion must be suppressed; that he is for eternizing the Fugitive Slave Law, without modification, just as it is, and executing it to the letter; that his course meets the hearty approval of the Southern kidnappers, and all that is riotous and rowdyish at the North; and that his private life will not bear examination.

Notwithstanding these undeniable facts, they declare that he stands incomparably the highest in their estimation—is the man of their choice to take the helm of government—and when he speaks, they affirm it to be 'the voice of a god, and not of a man.'—This shews who and what they are, individually and collectively. 'Birds of a feather flock together'—and a rage of unclean birds will Faneuil Hall be, on Tuesday next, which will require such a lustration by the Spirit of Liberty as the Augean stable received at the hands of Hercules.

On the score of availability, the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency, by his retainers in Faneuil Hall, will be a farce. In the first place, the Whig party (even if it were united upon him) is in a hopeless minority in this Country. At the present time, there is scarcely a Whig State in the land. The Democratic party is, in all human probability, sure of victory in the ensuing Presidential campaign. Its loyalty to the Slave Power is not to be exceeded by any thing that the Whig party can do; it has always been the 'natural ally of slavery;' its leaders are not to be outstripped in any race for Southern support and co-operation. But, aside from this, there is no indication, as yet, that Mr. Webster stands any chance of being the nominee of the Whig party of the Country. True, he is profusely complimented, North and South, for his treachery to the cause of freedom; but where is the evidence that either the North or the South intends to stand by him for the Presidency? As for the South, rely upon it, though they love the treason, they despise the traitor.—We have yet to learn that there is a single Whig paper, in all the slave States, that advocates his election to the office of the Chief Magistracy. What State at the North can he hope to carry? Massachusetts will assuredly put her veto upon his nomination; and where else can he look for success?

The most insurrectionary document ever published in the United States, is Gerrit Smith's address "to the members of the Liberty Party."—*Albany Register.*

With profound deference for the opinion of the Ex-Minister to Bogota, we respectfully suggest that the Declaration of Independence is an exception to the above sweeping averment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The amount of wool shipped from Chicago in 1850, was 520,205 lbs.; in 1851, 913,862 lbs., an increase in one year of 393,657 pounds.

The legislature of Oregon have prohibited negroes or mulattoes from settleing in, or passing through the territory.

The smartest itemiser, on record, is he of the Philadelphia Sun.

Why are lovers' sighs like long stockings? Because they are high ho's!

State Prisoners.

A friend who possesses the rare power of seeing events before they occur, has favored us with the following transcript of a Message, which he asserts will be sent by the President to the Senate of the United States, in the course of the coming session:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*—In compliance with the request of the Senate, I herewith transmit for your consideration copies of the correspondence between the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, and the British Government, on the subject of the liberation of several imprisoned Irish revolutionists, and also of the petition to which that correspondent refers.

MILLARD FILMORE."

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

"*Office of Legation of the United States of America, April 9, 1851.*

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the Government of Her Britanic Majesty, has the honor to inform Lord Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that he is directed by the President of the United States, to intercede with her Majesty's Government for the liberation of certain Irish subjects of Her Majesty, viz: W. Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, O'Donohoe, Marten, O'Dougherty, and others, now in exile and confinement, for political offences, against the Government of Great Britain. The undersigned deems it necessary to state to your Lordship the reasons for this request, as they are fully set forth in a petition to the President from a large number of Irish and other citizens of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

As this is a subject in which humanity and freedom are deeply concerned; sympathy for which has ever been strongly professed by the British nation, and as Her Majesty's Government has manifested this sympathy, by its intercession for the release of Hungarians imprisoned in Turkey and elsewhere, the undersigned trusts that Her Majesty's Government will not consider this application as an improper interference with the penal laws of the British Empire; and the Government of the United States will doubtless be happy to receive, with respectful attention, and similar intercession on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to your Lordship the assurance of his high consideration.

ABBOT LAWRENCE.

To Lord Palmerston."

[REPLY.]

"*Foreign Office, Downing Street, April 15th, 1852.*

The undersigned, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the 9th inst., in which the desire of the American Government is expressed, for the liberation of certain subjects of Her Majesty therein named, now in exile and confinement for political offences against the Government of Great Britain, and has laid the same before Her Majesty for her consideration.

The undersigned is commanded by Her Majesty to express to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States her high appreciation of the liberal and humane sentiments which have prompted the American Government and people to make this intercession in behalf of Her Majesty's imprisoned subjects. Her Majesty is not prepared to decide at once on the proposal of an improvement of international law so apparently benevolent, but she perceives with great satisfaction the intimation given by your Excellency that the Government of the United States will be happy to receive with respectful attention any similar intercession on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty has learned with great regret that there are several American citizens, now in confinement for political offences, against the Government of the United States viz: for aiding the escape of Slaves apprehended under the late Fugitive Slave Law, or opposing officers engaged in the execution of that law. Her Majesty would not ask the liberation of these persons, if she conceived that it might be dangerous to the American Republic or increase the sufferings of any of its citizens, and in asking their release from the contact and penalties of convicts, she does not propose a restoration to their former rights, homes, fortunes, and friends; but only that they, and those whose escape they have aided, may be permitted to join in the enjoyments of this hospitable kingdom, or its provinces, and the privileges of British subjects. Your Excellency will readily perceive that an answer from the American Government on this point will be proper, before Her Majesty can decide on acceding to the humane request made through you by that government.

The undersigned reciprocates to Your Excellency the assurances of his high consideration.

PALMERSTON.

His Excellency Abbot Lawrance, &c."

If the boats of the Erie Canal, five thousand and fifteen in number, were placed in line, they would reach from Albany to Utica, a distance of eighty three miles. The distance achieved by this enormous fleet, in one year, is eleven millions of miles, equal to three thousand six hundred voyages across the Atlantic—transporting more than three millions of tons, which is twenty-six times the quantity carried by the railroads which run along the banks of the canal.—The daily business of the canal, twenty thousand tons, would require two thousand cars loaded to their utmost capacity. The value, in money, of the property transported by the canal in 1859, was one hundred and fifty-six million dollars.

The Christiana Treason Cases.

The United States Circuit Court composed of Judges Grier and Kane, met at 11 o'clock on Monday morning for the purpose of commencing the trial of the cases of alleged Treason arising out of the Christiana Tragedy. The jurors, members of the bar and officers so nearly filled the small court room that space was left for only a small number of spectators. We believe there was not a single colored man present.—*Pa. Freeman.*

The counsel who appeared for the United States, were, U. S. District Attorney John W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, Esq., and George L. Ashmead, Esq. For the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, Esq., and the Hon. James Cooper.—Counsel for Castner Hanaway—John M. Read, Esq, Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of Chester county, and Theo. Cuyler, Esq.

The list of jurors summoned was called, and eighty-one answered to their names.—The Court directed each defaulting juror to be fined $100, if they should not answer the next morning. Judge Grier said he must compel attendance. Of those who answered, a considerable number were for one reason or another excused from appearing either for a limited time or during the term. Deafness was a prominent excuse, and it was offered by so many that Judge Grier remarked that the disease must be epidemic.

Attorney General Ashmead said he proposed to proceed with the trial of Castner Hanaway on Tuesday morning. He intimated, however, that he might find it necessary to move to quash the array of Jurors. (Were they too intelligent and respectable to suit the counsel for the Government?) If he should conclude to proceed to trial, the prisoner would be brought into court to plead in the morning. The other prisoners would not be arraigned till they were put upon their trial.

Judge Grier, said that in case of so much importance, he did not wish to hurry them; but he wanted to get through one case in two weeks, so that he could be in Washington by that time.

Thad. Stevens, Esq., replied, that one case he hoped would be finished in half that time. Up in his county they hang a man in three days, and he trusted that the gentlemen here would not ask for a longer time.

TUESDAY MORNING 10 O'CLOCK.—The list of Jurors was called and several who were not present were fined $100.

The District Attorney said he would arraign Castner Hanaway.

The Clerk of the Court read from the bill of indictment the offence charged, to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prisoner was accompanied to the place where he stood to plead, by his wife, who clung to his arm.

The clerk asked him how he would be tried, stating at the same time that it was a matter of life and death.

Hanaway replied that he would be tried by God and his country—from which the clerk wished him a safe deliverance.

The first Juror called was Soloman Newman. The prisoner was told to look upon him and say whether he challenged him or not. His counsel after consultation, said—not challenged.

Mr. Ludlow, for the United States, said he had a series of questions he wished to put to each Juror, after he had been passed upon, and accepted by the prisoner. They are as follows:

1. Have you any conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, so that you would not because you conscientiously could not find a verdict of treason, death being the punishment, though the evidence required such a verdict?

2. Have you expressed or formed any opinion relative to the matter now to be tried? Are you sensible of any prejudice or bias therein?

3. Have you formed an opinion that the law of the United States, known as the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, is unconstitutional so that you cannot convict a person indicted under it for that reason, if the facts alledged in the indictment are proved, and the Court hold the statue to be constitutional?

4. Have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or of the other persons alleged to have participated with him in the offence charged against him in the indictment?

These questions gave rise to a long argument. J. M. Read said there appeared to be a vest of questions, which might very well be composed in one general question. He took them up one by one and commented upon them. To the one in reference to the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, Mr. Read said he nor his colleagues intended to assail its constitutionality. But as the Circuit Court in Boston decided that jurors in cases of life and death were not to be judges of the law and fact, but were to have nothing to say upon the law—he wished to avoid this question, as it was not in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania.—According to the ruling in the Boston case, it may be the law there, but it is not here.—He therefore objected to the way in which the question is put.

Mr. Ludlow, for the United States, said they wished to preserve the trial by jury in its purity, and prevent persons getting into the jury-box whose minds have determined the nature of the offence in advance, from prejudice and opposition to a particular law. If a question is asked a juror, whether he has made up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of a prisoner, and he was to reply that he thought him guilty, he certainly would not be permitted to go into the jury-box to try the case.

Judge Grier said—It was the vagueness of the question that was objected to; as it now stood, it would be difficult for any one to to answer it.

Mr. Cooper replied that it was the question put in the Shadrack case; but they had no objection to modify the question, and make it more specific.

Mr. Stevens asked the counsel for the United States to turn his attention to another point in the objection—and that was, whether it was not their duty to challenge first, and then, after the prisoner had decided as to his own challenge, whether they (the United States) were not precluded.

Judge Grier.—So far as my experience and that of my brother on the Bench go, the practice is as we are now proceeding.

J. Lewis, for the prisoner, said his practice and experience were otherwise.

Mr. Cooper remarked—That the United States had no challange, but a conditional one for cause, and therefore could not challenge first.

Dist. Att. Ashmead read the law as laid down by Judge Baldwin, in the case of Porter and Wilson, in reference to challenge, and whose duty it was first to challenge.

Mr. Ludlow went on to argue the propriety of the question put by him to the juror. He said it would be a farce in the trial to allow a juror to go into the jury box, whose opinion is, that the fugitive law is unconstitutional, and that no matter what act is committed in the county of Lancaster, it will not amount to treason.

Judges Grier and Kane took the written questions to examine, and after consultation, Judge Kane said that he was requested by Judge Grier to say, that it was due to the prisoner, as well as to the purposes of justice, that, as far as possible, the jurors to try this case should be without bias. That the offence charged consisted of two elements, the act and the intent of the act; and therefore it was proper to know the effect deducible from either on his mind. The questions were slightly modified.

Solomon Newman, of Pike, set aside for the present at the suggestion of the United States.

David George, Blockley, set aside by the U. S.

Jonathan Wainwright, Philada., set aside by the U. S.

Erskine Hazzard, challenged by the defendant.

Ephraim Fenton, Montgomery, set aside by U. S.

Robert Walsh, Philada., had read the papers about this case, and had formed his own conclusions. He was challenged for cause.

James Lowden, Lancaster, not challenged by deft.—set aside by the United States.

Robert Elliott, Perry, not challenged by deft—questions read to him by Mr. Ludlow, for the U. S.; he answered all the questions satisfactorily, and was sworn as a juror—the first one empannelled.

John Reynolds, Lancaster—Had in company spoken of this case, and had expressed an opinion that the white persons, if any were engaged, were more culpable than the slaves; but have expressed no opinion as to the guilt of the deft. In answer to another question, he answered, that his mind was in doubt as to whether this act was treason but if it was not treason, he could not see how treason could be committed against the U. States by levying of war, because the United States would not permit a large army to be mustered.

Mr. Stevens said, by his answer, the juror had shown that he was not competent to be sworn.

After some further conversation between the Court and counsel on both sides, Mr. Reynolds was challenged by the defendant's and set aside.

John Horn, Philadelphia, had expressed an opinion that the act did not amount to treason.

Stevens—Would you alter that opinion, if directed otherwise by the Court.

Juror—If the Court would make the case quite clear, and satisfy my mind that I was wrong, I would. Not challenged by defendant, but rejected for cause by U. S.

James Wilson, of Adams, in answer to the questions read to him, answered that as far as his judgment went, he would support the Court of the United States; sworn to try the cause.

John Kraus, Lebanon, in answer to the questions, replied that he would be governed by the testimony and the law, but is opposed conscientiously to capital punishment, and would not like to serve where that would be the penalty.

He was not challenged by the deft. Set aside by the U. S.

Samuel Small, York—In answer to questions, that he had formed and expressed an opinion from reading the papers that the offense was not treason, but it might be altered otherwise by the Court. Challenged by deft. but challenge subsequently withdrawn and set aside by U. States.

Caleb Cope called, and not answer. Ordered to be find $100.

Thomas Connelly, Carbon—answered satisfactorily all the questions and was sworn.

John G. Watmough, Philadelphia—Answered, that he had formed an opinion, and to his fellow-citizens had expressed himself decidedly against the whole matter. Challenged for cause by dft. and rejected.

Josiah Rich, Bucks—Not challenged by Dft. but set aside by United States for the present.

Matthias W. Baldwin, City—Not challenged by deft. but set aside by United States.

George Smith, Delaware—Not challenged by dett, but set aside by U. S.

Solomon Diller, Lancaster—Not challenged by dett. but set aside by U. S.

Evans Rogers, Philadelphia, had formed and expressed an opinion upon the subject. Challenged by deft. and rejected.

The Anti-Slavery Fair.

The time is now at hand, when those friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause, residing near enough to Salem, to reach there at the time of holding the Fair, will have an opportunity, of promoting it by placing funds in the Treasury of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and at the same time receive an equivalent for their money in useful articles.

Those who are at heart Anti-Slavery, need but a moments reflection, to induce them, if it is in their power to reach there, to purchase such articles as they may need, or will need within any reasonable time, at the Fair when by so doing they will be supplying the means of publishing The Bugle, and of otherwise diffusing information on this subject.

The tables in the Fair room will be well supplied with a great variety of articles for sale, and in addition to this, whatever is not found there, and may be purchased at the Yankee Notion Store, on the two days of the Fair, will be strictly accounted for, and all the profits of such sales, contributed to the same object.

Come then, and make your purchases at that time, and all the mental and moral improvement and social enjoyment of the occasion will be clear gain.

SAMUEL BROOKE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly favored land.

After a narrative of the events of the Cuban Expedition the President says:

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an illdirected love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transaction is herewith communicated.

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly no proper effort has been spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain; but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will, hereafter, feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the laws of nations, and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behooves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign punishment.

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba, is that under the lead of Spanish subjects, and with the aid of citizens of the United States, it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity. Money was advanced by individuals, probably in considerable amounts, to purchase Cuban bonds, as they have been called, issued by Lopez, sold, doubtless, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal recourses of the people and government of the Island, from whatever source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the government expected to be established. All these means of payment, it is evident, were only to be obtained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolution. None will deny that those who set on foot military expeditions against foreign States by means like these, are far more culpable than the ignorant and the necessitous whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties in the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seems to have determined, with coolness and system, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill-informed and deluded men. You will consider whether further legislation be necessary to prevent the perpetration of such offences in future.

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country, or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with public law, but is engrafted into the codes of other nations as well as our own. But while such are the sentiments of this Government, it may be added that every independent nation must be presumed to be able to defend its possessions against unauthorized individuals banded together to attack them. The Government of the United States, at all times since its establishment, has abstained and has sought to restrain the citizens of the country, from entering into controversies between other powers, and to observe all the duties of neutrality. At an early period of the Government, in the administration of Washington, several laws were passed for this purpose. The main provisions of these laws were re-enacted by the act of April, 1818, by which, amongst other things, it was declared that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and this law has been executed and enforced, to the full extent of the power of the Government, from that day to this.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in parliament, while a minister of the crown, "that, if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the secretaryship of Jefferson;" and we see, in fact, that the act of Congress of 1818 was followed, the succeeding year, by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its general provisions. Up to that time there had been no similar law in England, except certain highly penal statues passed in the reign of George II, prohibiting English subjects from enlisting in foreign serviee, the avowed object of which statutes was, that foreign armies, raised for the purpose of restoring the house of Stuart to the throne, should not be strengthened by recruits from England herself.

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of sea-coast, with an infinite number of ports and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, without the knowledge of Government, against the possessions of foreign States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and to show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d' Affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject.—These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, which this Government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States are founded on a firm, secure, and well defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent.

The principles which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the U. States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any Government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French Government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

The President next recommends reparation to the Spanish Consul for the losses sustained by him from the New Orleans Mob.

He recommends that the trade between the U. S. and Canada be regulated by reciprocal legislation—Refers to the visit of Amin Bey the Agent of the Turkish Government; and to the liberation of Kossuth and recommends that Congress take some measures for his suitable reception. He expresses the desire that the Independence of the Sandwich Islands be maintained.

The disturbance of the Mexican tranquility is deprecated and his recent proclamation against the intervention of American citizens is refered to. The arrangements for the connection of the two oceans are only awating the ratification the Mexican Government. To secure the completion of this work the government have employed and will continue to exert all proper influence.

Peace has been concluded between the conflicting parties in St. Domingo. Our commercial relations with the Island are such as to give us an interest in its tranquility. The inadequacy of the compensation has prevented the acceptance of the office of Commissioner to China and an increased salary is recommended.

By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,312,979 87; which with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of $58,917,524 36.

The total expenditures for the same period were $48,005,878 68.

The total imports for the year ending the 30th June, 1851, were,		$215,725,995
Of which there were in specie,		4,967,901
The exports for the same period were		$217,517,130
Of which there were of domestic products	$178,546,555	
Foreign goods re-exported	9,738,595	
Specie	29,231,880	
		$217,517,130

Since the 1st of December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to $7-501,456 56; which, however, includes the sum of $6,242,400 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of $2,591,213 45, being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash from the treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th of September, 1850, was $62,560,395 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of $63,258,743 09.

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordidary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at $42,892,299 19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of $33,343,-198 08; and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those Territories, and in the fulfilment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of $9,549,101 11.

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1853, of $20,366,443 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the first July following, amounting to $6,237,931 35; as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates.

In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly acquired Territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, expressed or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition; shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

The values of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of $43,646,322. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity. An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-half.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,761,921, in 1847, to $26,-651,373 in 1850, and to $21,948,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certaiety, of a still further reduction in the current year.

The aggregate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to $160,917, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of $1,156,751.

Texas has not received her first installment of her ten millions in consequence of non-compliance with the conditions specified by Congress. The sales of the public lands have exceeded those of the preceeding year and a still further increase is anticipated. Further legislation is recommended to secure the survey of the public lands in Oregon and California. It is recommended that the Mineral Lands in California remain unsold and open to the occupancy of all.

In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our legislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them.

An Agricultural Bureau, cleerged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a "very cheap instrument of immense national benefit."

Regarding the act of Congress approved 28th September, 1850, granting bounty lands to persons who had been engaged in the military service of the country, as a great measure of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt, by the officers entrusted with its immediate execution, to give prompt effect to its provisions. All the means within their control, were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudication of claims, and I am gratified to be able to state that near one hundred thousand applications have been considered, and about seventy thousand warrants issued within the short space of nine months. If adequate provision be made by law to carry into effect the recommendations of the Department, it is confidently expected that, before the close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to the benefits will have received their warrants.

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested in his report various amendments of the laws relating to pensions and bounty lands, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against abuses and frauds on the Government, to all of which I invite your particular attention.

The large accessions to our Indian population consequent upon acquisition of New Mexico and California, and the extension of our settlements into the Utah and Oregon, have given increased interest and importance to our relations with the aboriginal race.

No material change has taken place, within the last year, in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them; and it will be a source of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life.

Along the Mexican frontier, and in California and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling, and some depredations committed. I am satisfied, however, that they resulted from the more destitute and starving condition of the Indians, than from any settled hostility toward the whites. As the settlements of our citizens progress towards them, the game upon which they mainly rely for subsistance is driven off or destroyed, and the only alternative left to them is starvation or plunder. It becomes us to consider, in view of this condition of things, whether justice and humanity, as well as an enlightened economy, do not require that, instead of seeking to punish them for offences which are the result of our own policy towards them, we should not provide for their immediate wants and encourage them to engage in agriculture, and to rely on their labor, instead of the chase, for the means of support.

Various important treaties have been negotiated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable tracts of country has been extinguished, all of which will at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was stated in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, that the initial point on the Pacific and the point of junction of the Gila, with the Colorado river had been determined, and the intervening line, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, run and marked by temporary monuments.—Since that time a monument of marble has been erected at the initial point, and permanent landmarks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line.

The initial point on the Rio Grande has also been fixed by the commissioners at latitude 32 deg. 22 min., and at the date of the last communication the survey of the line had been made thence westward about one hundred and fifty miles to the neighborhood of the copper mines.

The commission on *our part* was at first organized on a scale *which experience proved* to be unwieldy and attended with unnecessary expense. Orders have, therefore, been issued for the reduction of the number of persons employed within the smallest limits, consistent with the safety of those engaged in the service, and the prompt and efficient execution of their important duties.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census of the States and Territories, except California.—The Superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State has not yet made his full report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control. This failure is much to be regretted, as it has prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the decennial apportionment of representatives among the States as required by the act approved May 28, 1850. It is hoped, however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary apportionment, and in transmitting the certificates required by law.

The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is diligently employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in classifying and arranging, in tabular form, all the statistical information derived from returns of the marshals, and it is *believed that when the work shall be completed it will exhibit a more perfect view of the population*, wealth, occupations, and social condition of a great country, than has ever been presented to the world. The value of such a work, as the basis of enlightened legislation, can hardly be over estimated; and I earnestly hope that Congress will loose no time in making the appropriations necessary to complete the classifications, and to publish the results in a style worthy of the subject and of our national character.

The want of a uniform fee bill, prescribing the compensation to be allowed district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners in civil and criminal cases, is the cause of much vexation, injustice and complaint.—I would recommend a thorough revision of the laws on the whole subject, and the adoption of a tariff of fees which, as far as practicable, should be uniform, and prescribe a specific compensation, or every service which the officer may be required to perform.—This subject will be fully presented in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoats, and the navigation of our principal rivers, and recomended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject. The whole north west appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands.

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the sea coast.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into, and form a part of the Mis-

sissippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of those waters from obstructions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improvements as they may deem necessary.

The survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved so disastrous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you.

The protection of our southwestern frontier, and all the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our border, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. Congress having failed, at the last session, to adopt my recommendation that an additional regiment of mounted men specially adapted to that service should be raised, all that remainded to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service that could be properly spared from other quarters have been concentrated on the frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them. A new arrangement of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

Sufficient time has not yet elasped to realize all the benefits that are expected to result from these arrangements, but I have every reason to hope that they will effectually check their marauding expeditions. The nature of the country, which furnishes little for the support of an army and abounds in places of refuge and concealment, is remarkably well adapted to this predatory warfare; and we can scarcely hope that any military force, combined with the greatest vigilance, can entirely suppress it.

By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border "with equal diligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty.

Orders have been given to the officers commanding on that frontier to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants as equally with our own entitled to their protection; and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instructions have also been given to the Indian Commissioners and agents among these tribes, in all treaties, to make the clauses designed for the protection of our own citizens apply also to those of Mexico. I have no reason to doubt that these instructions have been fully carried into effect. Nevertheless, it is probable that, in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighboring States of Mexico may have suffered, as our own have from depredations by the Indians.

To the difficulties of defending our own territory, as above mentioned, are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with our own.—So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number and activity of our troops will rather increase than diminish the evil, as the indians will naturally turn towards that country where they encounter the least resistance. Yet these troops are necessary to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shall have been done, neither country will enjoy any security from their attacks.

The Indians in California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recenty committed several act of hostility. As a large portion of the reinforcements sent to the Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considered entirely inadequate to its defence.—It can not be increased, however, without an increase of the army; and I again recommend that measures as indispensable to the protection of the frontier.

I invite your attention to the suggestion on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, in the report of the Secretary of War.

The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that Department, for the year ending 30th June 1st, were $9,050,268,58.

The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next and ending June 30th, 1853, are $7,909,753,31; showing a reduction of $1,161,515,53.

The Board of Commissioners, to whom the management of the affairs of the Military Asylum created by the act of 31 March last was entrusted, have selected a site for the establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of this city, which has been approved by me subject to the production of a satisfactory title.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that Department. Our naval force afloat during the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the security and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in the fact stated in the report of the Navy Department, that, by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, the Superintendant of the Naval observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about forty days.,

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps the ensuing fiscal year will be found to be $5,856,472 19, the estimates for the current year being $5,900,621.

The estimates for special objects under the control of this Department amount to $2,684,220 80, against $2,210,980 for the present year, the increase being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast, and the construction of the dock in California, authorized at the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yards, buildings and machinery.

I deem it of much importance to a just economy, and a correct understanding of naval expenditures, that there should be an entire seperation of the appropiations for the support of the naval service proper, from those for permanent improvements at navy yards and stations, and from ocean steam-mail service, and other special objects assigned to the supervision of this Department.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 196,290 miles; the annual transportation thereon, 53,272,252 miles: and the annual cost of such transportation, $3,421,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles, and the annual transportation thereon at 615,206 miles. The annual cost of this service is $1,472,187, of which $448,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, and $1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation within the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department.) exceeds that of the preceeding year, 6,162,855 miles, at an increased cost of $547,110.

The whole number of post-offices in the United States, on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post-offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postage, collected for and payable to the British post-office, amounted to $6,727,866 78.

The expenditures for the same period (excluding $20,599 46, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to the British post-office for foreign postage collected for and payable to that office,) amounted to $6,024,566,-79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of $703,-299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postage collected for and payable to the British post-office,) amounted to $6,345,747 21, being an increase of $997,610 79, or 18.65-100 per cent. over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage, under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large, that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained.

In his last annual report the Postmaster General recommended a reduction of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasury, for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substamially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration.

I again commend to your favorable regard the interests of the District of Colambia, and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although its inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives in Congress, they are not the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your legislation. My opinions on this subject are more fully expressed in my last annual communication.

Other subjects were brought to the attention of Congress in my last annual message, to which I would respectfully refer. But there was one of more than ordinary interest to which I again invite your special attention. I allude to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States. Justice to individuals as well as to the government imperatively demands that some more convenient and expeditious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law, for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs, and in one case, such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers, and to those individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power, to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

The Constitution declares "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislature, the Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the Executive and Judicial Departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed.—This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or EX POST FACTO law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is amined against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session in reference to the agitation growing out of the Territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principal and substance of the dangerous and exciteing subjects which they embraced, and I recommended adherance to the Adjustment established by these measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result had been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this Compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, Dec. 2d, 1851.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 6, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets December 7.

We have crowded out ourselves and our correspondents to make room for the most important parts of the President's Message and the report of the Treason Trials. The receipts are also excluded for the same reason.

The Judicial Murder.

A monstrous crime is now in the process of commission. Millard Filmore, Daniel Webster and their political and judicial confederates, are the horrid perpetrators of the crime. The great parties, political and religious, of the nation, stand quietly, consenting to the deed. Foul murder has been planned, and is now being deliberately executed upon forty American citizens!!

The thing is too horrible for credence—and thousands among us say, 'it cannot be.' 'Tis but an idle threat, designed only to intimidate. We would gladly think it so. But let us not be deceived. Slavery clamors *in earnest* for the blood of her victim. She knows no relenting. No more do those northern assassins who are now deliberately, coolly and determinedly doing their inhuman work for love of mammon, and of power. Heaven grant the victims a safe deliverence from the monsters, for they are greedy for their blood, as the tiger for his prey. It cannot be said, there is no danger. Read the extract from the National Era, and say there is no danger. Read the proceedings of the trial we publish, and say if there is no danger. Read the questions propounded to the Jurors; read the answers of these jurors, and say if you can, there is no danger. Alas, the conviction forces itself upon us, that these Judges are stern and uncompromising in their vilainny.—That these champions of freedom are if possible to be made martyrs, their wives widows, and their children orphans. But what wonder.—These murderers have long trifled with that liberty, which men value more than life. How then can we expect that life shall be precious in their eyes—or that justice is aught to them.

From the National Era.

It is almost impossible to convince people that these forty American citizens are in any danger. They cannot bring themselves to believe that, in a time of profound peace and security, under a Government, which from the date of its organization has never been seriously threatened by insurrection, and for a quarter of a century past has exercised an authority uninterrupted, peaceful, invincible, forty American citizens can be convicted of treason, hung for "levying war" against the United States. The possibility of such an enormity transcends their conception. And yet, we tell them that there is danger—danger that the United States may be disgraced by an act which, if committed by England, would call down upon her head the curses of an incensed world.

First, we have instructions, (we are bound to believe from the Federal Administration) to proceed against these unfortunate citizens as traitors: next, an elaborate charge from a United States Judge, magnifying the offence, and urging the old English doctrine of constructive treason: next, the powerful efforts of a United States Prosecuting Attorney, framing bill upon bill, so as to cut of all chance of escape for the prisoners: then, indictments for Treason, with an adroit attempt on the part of the Grand Jury to prepossess the public mind with an impression of the correctness of their presentment: then commendations of the fidelity of the District Attorney by the Grand Jury, and of the fidelity, of the Grand Jury, by the Judge: and finally, an order from the Court to forward a copy of the Presentment to the President of the United States, that he may see how faithfully his instructions have been complied with. And now, we learn that the States Attorney of Maryland is to be allowed to appear as the leading counsel of the prosecution!

Does all this look as if there were no danger, no serious intent to convict and hang these men for Treason?

This is not all. We must have distinguished jurors to try the case, so that their verdict, being sustained by high character, need not be interfered with by the Pardoning Power.

The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer announces some of them.

"The Jurors summoned to try the treason cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania embrace some distinguished personages.—Among them are Simon Cameron, General, Patterson, Judge Palmer, and Judge Richards, of Berks county, and no less than four ex-members of Congress—James Horne George W. Toland, Abraham McIlvaine, and Edward Davies, of Lancaster county. In addition to the above, there are Joseph D. Brown, Samuel Breck, Caleb Cope, Lawrence Lewis, Charles Massey, Frederick Fraley, William Platt, and George W. Toland, from among the merchants. The whole number summoned is 116."

Judges, Generals, ex-Senators, ex-Representatives, and Merchants! God help the poor prisoners! We have nothing to say against these distinguished personages, personally, but were we on trial for a capital offence, we should prefer a jury of twelve plain, honest, humble men, without political responsibilities or aspirations, without pride of opinion or station. Especially were we on trial for a capital offence, where political considerations were involved, should we shrink from being placed at the mercy of men, naturally biased by political or pecuniary relations against us. It seems to us that the Marshal, in summoning jurors, has taken good care to assure the Slave Power, that if stern Justice will allow its demands to be complied with, it shall not be disappointed.

Meantime the Court and Jury are informed that the whole South is watching the proceedings—that upon their action will depend to a great extent the stability of the Union—that the blood of the guilty must flow, if they would expect to allay excitement among slaveholders. "Last week," says the Louisville Journal, "we heard a citizen of one of the extreme Southern States, a very intelligent man and a member of the Union party, say that *much depends in the South upon the results of the pending trials at the North of the persons engaged in the late rescue of a fugitive slave from the hands of the legal authorities.*—He said that *if the persons indicted fail to be convicted and punished, the feeling at the South in favor of separation from the North will be greatly deepened and extended; that in fact the people of the South will conclude that the sooner they are separated from the North the better.*"

The Milton (N. C.) Chronicle, a newspaper of the Constitutional Union party, edited by a postmaster, in an editorial of October 30th, says:

"It is evident that *unless the Christiana and Syracuse traitors are hung, the Compromise will be a mere rope of sand in the eye of the free States—they will respect the Compromise so far only as it may suit their convenience or pleasure. And if this be the case, the South will deserve degradation and infamy if she submits to the Compromise. It is, however, likely to be the case? We can tell better when the traitors of Christiana and Syracuse shall have been disposed of. If they are made to 'dance' between heaven and earth, it will not be the case—the free States will probably respect the law. But if, as is feared, a jury cannot be had in favor of convicting them of treason—the case will be different, and the law may as well be burnt up. In the latter event, what shall be the duty of the South? Secede? Yes?* Unless the law be altered so as to make the free States responsible for fugitives whenever found within their limits, and unless, being held responsible, each State pays up promptly for the fugitives it is found to harbor."

Such are the influences brought to bear to secure the conviction and hanging of thirty American citizens. Who does not see that this infernal doctrine of constructive treason is to be used for the purpose of bolstering up the pretensions of the Slave Power? If it can bring its enemies to the gallows on a false pretence, on a lying prosecution, it calculates fondly upon perpetual security.

Indian Secession.

E. H. Nevin communicates to the Free Presbyterian, a letter from a Wyandott Chief, rebuking our people for their support of slavery. It seems that he with a portion of their settlement in Missouri, have seceded from their Church, (Methodist) on account of slaveholding—that they are greatly persecuted by the slaveholding Indians, and propose emigrating to Canada.

The following is an extract of the letter of the Chief, addressed to Rev. A Coe:

I regret to state that my people at the far West are in a deplorable state owing to the introduction of that abominable system of *slavery* amongst them. It appears that half of my tribe have adopted this mean and accursed system of keeping poor human beings as dumb brutes. Oh! that there would be a *Wilberforce* in your house of Congress, to turn and consign this accursed system back again to the bottomless pit, from which it originally sprung. As an *Indian*, it is far from me to dictate to you and all my white brethren at large, but in the mean time permit me to suggest, why may you not as a great and powerful people wipe from your fair character the stigma, and from true liberty's standard the stain, of holding slavery in one hand and liberty in the other?

ALEXANDER CLARK,
Interpreter.

The Webster Convention in Boston, passed off with as much dignity as though it were not a farce. Speeches were made, and an address put forth in which Daniel's claims are fully set forth. His 7th of March speech seems to be their principal reliance.

Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

CONCORD, N. H., 27th Nov., 1851.

DEAR MARIUS: It may not be too soon for me to write you another word for The Bugle. Since my last, we have had two events worthy of note—one was the acquital of Morris the colored Lawyer, who was charged with aiding in the escape of Shadrach. He was tried by a packed jury, and under what seemed the very worst of circumstances in all respects. His case was called first, because the Court supposed his the most likely to result in a verdict for the kidnappers. All the feelings of the Court on the important questions coming under its jurisdiction, were in favor of the prosecution; and it seemed as if all hope had fled. It was a serious moment when the jury rose and retired to their room, to decide the final question. The Court, the Country, the Administration, Daniel Webster and his fellow hounds, and all the slaves, running away or remaining, together with their friends everywhere, waited with intense interest the grand decision. At length it came, and the accused was set free. Not, I trust, because he was not guilty.

I hope somebody will one day stand at the bar, and plead *guilty* to the crime of having done a deed so honorable to humanity. It looks frightful to me, when we are charged with deeds that heaven must approve, deeds which really make the only difference between heaven and hell, that they must deny, and plead *not guilty*, in order to escape heavy fines and cruel imprisonments. What a state of public sentiment it unfolds!

But the other event to which I alluded, was the rebuke the government party has just received in Massachusetts, in the state election. Probably no party ever made such desperate exertions, as did the Whig Party for this encounter. But they are beaten on every hand. They are fallen (God grant it may be,) forever fallen.

The Governor and both Houses of the Legislature are strongly on the side of the Coalition. The old dynasty can now retire to its den, and brood over, and study how to retrieve its fallen fortunes. I only wish the victors were more worthy the triumph they have achieved.

A third event of recent occurence deserves a passing notice. It was the Grand Gathering of Massachusetts Websterdom in Faneuil Hall, the day before yesterday; the signers of the "voluntary subscription" for Daniel Webster's nomination to the Presidency of the United States. It was a fine display of good broad cloth, fashionable hats, and fat and fair men. But the day was most sadly chosen, the very next after their terrible defeat in the State Election—an election that determines Massachusetts against the support of "the godlike" for the Presidency, as long as Presidents shall be wanted in this Republic. It was a remarkable gathering. Three years ago, the Whig Party Elected their President in most triumphant manner. But State after State has been sliding from its loyalty, until Wisconsin, Vermont and Massachusetts were all that remained. The first of these States has just chosen a Governor, who declares himself unalterably opposed to those very doctrines and measures which are to pave the way of Daniel Webster to the office of his aspiration. The Legislature of Vermont, by a vote of three or four to one, has proclaimed a similar decision as to those doctrines—and now Massachusetts confirms in most unmistakable manner, the sentence thus pronounced, and abandons the party to its fate. Not one State of the Union, remaining loyal to its doctrines or its interests.

In New Hampshire the war is still waging. The Whigs of Massachusetts who set up so late at night, to curse the coalition which defeated them, are now rising up early in the morning, to promote a similar movement between Free Soil and Whigism in this State, to defeat the Democrats. Coalition is good and right, when our party can use it against the opposition. But if used against us, it then becomes "Truck & Dicker—Bargain & Corruption."

I hope winter has not begun with you yet, as it has with us. To-day is our Thanksgiving—and you never saw better sleighing than we have, in all your life. I suppose winter is our best time to labor, but give me the warm weather, still. You will be sorry to hear that our friend Stephen S. Foster has been driven from the field by diseased lungs. He will reside for the present at the Water Cure in Rochester, New York. I trust he will give you an occasional word for The Bugle if he is able.

I have this moment received The Bugle of the 22d inst., and have just looked it over. I see with great pleasure, that the Women of Cincinnatti have contributed a part of the proceeds of their Bazaar to its support. Should my field of operations extend again to your State, I hope to visit its more Southern portions, and the "Queen City" with the rest.

My interviews with some of the directing agencies of the Faneuil Hall Bazaar, has resulted successfully, as to a contribution of articles for yours, to be held in Salem. A box will be forwarded to you, I trust in good time.

Pardon me this time, for a duller letter if possible, than usual. The good cheer and interruptions of Thanksgiving day, are most unfavorable for writing, or any mental labor. For even Anti-Slavery agents contrive to have a dinner and cheer on Thanksgiving day—if they starve the rest of the year.

Yours and your readers,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

The slaveholders are still talking of direct European trade.—No intercourse with the North.—Southern enterprise, and all that.

Massachusetts Temperance men, have commenced vigorous preparations for pressing upon the Legislature, the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law.

John P. Jewett & Co., of Boston have advertised that they will issue Mrs. Stowe's Story of Uncle Tom's Cabbin, as soon as it shall be completed.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Meeting of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

House—The House of Representatives met to-day at 12 o'clock, 218 members being present.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, nominated Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, as the compromise candidate for Speaker, and as such, he would support him.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, nominated Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, as a good Whig. A spirited debate ensued, involving the soundness of both Whigs and Democrats on the compromise question.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker. Upwards of 20 candidates were presented, and voted for. L. Boyd recieved 118 out of the 212 votes cast, and was therefore declared duly elected. He was conducted to the chair, and made a short and appropriate speech.

The members were then sworn in, and the House proceeded to ballot for Clerk. J. W. Forney had 129 votes, and all the other candidates 13. Mr. Forney was therefore declared duly elected.

Mr. Giddings being the oldest member of the House, consequently, administered the oath amid much laughter.

The members were then sworn in; after which a resolutions was adopted to inform the Senate of the election of Mr. Boyd.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon the President, to inform him of the election of a Speaker.

The rules and orders of the last session of the House were adopted until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Forney was then elected Clerk by the following vote:—Forney 129, J. C. Walker, 72, there being several scattering votes.

Glossbrenner was elected Sergeant at Arms, McKnew, Doorkeeper, and J. M. Johnston Postmaster.

Senate—The Senate was opened at 12 o'clock, by an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Butler.

The credentials of the new members were then presented by various Senators, and the oaths prescribed by the constitution administered.

Several members gave notice of the introduction of bills.

Mr. Gwinn gave notice of various bills relative to California, including the construction of a national railroad to the Pacific; a telegraph to the Pacific; also a branch mint; and a navy yard and depot.

Mr. Foote gave notice of a joint resolution for a committee of the two Houses to make preparations for the reception and welcome of Kossuth.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Fair

We call attention to the following notice, of the Managers of the Fair. We hope to see many of our friends on the occasion. To have an anti-slavery gathering that shall tell upon the interests of the cause. The slave power is now pushing forward with desperation. It is no time for abolitionists to be listless or idle—come then friends, with your contributions to the Fair. Come with firm purpose for the work of slavery's overthrow. Let us cheer and encourage each other. Let us mingle our sympathies with the persecuted men and women of Syracuse, and the heroes of Christiania. Let us nerve our own hearts to imitate their noble example in similar exigencies, if we shall be called to meet them—and let us extend the spirit of deadly hostility to slavery, among all our fellow citizens.

To the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Fair, to be held in Salem, on the 31st of December, and First of January next.

The time for holding this Fair is now near at hand. The Managers, therefore, urge upon all its friends the importance of liberal contributions. Articles of merchandise, and the products of mechanical skill, both useful and ornamental, will be welcome, and can be made available.

It is proposed to provide a supper on the occasion. For this, contributions are heeded of sugar, fruit, flour, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and whatever else of country produce can be conveniently bestowed. It is desirable that the articles should be on hand before the commencement of the Fair.

S. BOWN,
E. VICKERS,
ANNIE WILSON. } MANAGERS.

Nothern Ohio Temperance Convention.

The Cuyahoga County Total Abstinence Society at its last session, adopted a resolution in favor of a Northern Ohio Temperance Convention to be held in Ohio City, on the *First Wednesday* in January next.

Friends of Temperance, will you not send delegates from all the Counties of Northern Ohio?

Now is the time for prompt decisive and *united* action among the friends of the cause, and to secure that, is the object for which the Convention was called. Our County quarterly meeting will be held at the same time and place, and probably be merged into the Northern Ohio Convention.

Distinguished speakers from abroad are expected, among others is that distinguished Champion of our cause, S. F. CAREY of Cincinnatti.

☞ Editors friendly to the cause please copy.

H. M. ADDISON.
Secretary Cuyahoga Co., T. A. S.

NEW BOOKS,

AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.

Five Doors East of the Town Hall.

The subscriber has just received, and has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Medical, Classical, Scientific, Miscellaneous and School Books. Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Anatomical and Physiological Charts, Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, Bankers Cases, Stationary and PAPER HANGINGS.

Also, A general assortment of Toys and Fancy Articles. All of which will be sold low for CASH. Pedlars and country dealers supplied with Stationary on the most liberal terms.

J. McMILLAN.
Successor to Barnaby & Whinery.

THE BUGLE.

The following has been forwarded us by Mrs. Gage, to whom it was communicated by the author, a prominent English advocate of the rights of Women:

Woman---Her Mission.

[From the Brighton (England) Herald of February 9, 1850.]

We have received the following communication from Mrs. Anne Knight, a lady to whom reference was made in a recent article in our columns under the above head:

"ESTEEMED FRIEND,—A long article, in the Brighton Herald of 1 mo. 19, headed 'Woman—Her Mission,' containing repetitions of my name, yet mixed with inaccuracies, I beg thy kindness, for the sake of truth and my friends, to insert a few remarks.

"My letter to Coquerel did not contain a word about fighting, nor of woman's intellectual equality with men. That subject has been pretty well decided by the world in these last ages. We could not now, in the face of experience, maintain the mental inferiority of sisters to their brothers, if we would. It contained an earnest appeal to Coquerel's justice, as a legislator and a divine, to retrace the recreant steps he had taken in their place of law-making—steps entirely at variance with the declaration of his ingratiating candidature. It cannot be a perfect Republic when only the smaller part of the nation are suffered to exercise the right of every human being—the vote for the maker of the laws which brother and sister are equally compelled to endure. I applied to Coquerel to do this for the sake of my own country, also, poor England, 'bound in with shame, with inky blots and ragged parchment bonds.'

"M. Legouve is no legislator. He said it in a lecture he gave in the College of France in my hearing on the moral history of Woman, in which he gives an awful picture of the injustice and cruelty inflicted on our own sex, and said that the old Revolution failed because they had not done justice to the women: it is justice that we demand for ALL who bear their share in the burdens of the State, and who does not pay taxes in this miserably tax-ground country? Is she exempt whose part it is to work 18 hours out of the 24, to sleep little, and to be too much worn with labor to think? The just man cannot refuse the right: and for capacity! the very name is mockery, as our Parliament men are chosen, with most flagrant disregard of capacity or educational qualifications. Is not the poor woman as fit to vote—as fit to *legislate*—as the man who entertains the House by relating how the donkey goes before, whose patrician mansion overlooks my humble dwelling, and who boasted many years ago that he had been twelve years over our country? Would any but Essex calves endure a quarter of a century of donkey rule? Would not the washerwoman who instructed from her tub the author of the Pearl of Days, make a better legislator? Would not the author of the Pearl of Days make as good a legislator!

"There is another mis-statement, which I beg may be corrected. 'Benjamin Parsons told me'—it was a minister of religion, a brother beloved from America, Lindley Murray Hoag, who told me at Paris that if two-thirds of the Congress were changed for women, it would be all the better for America. An English minister, Benjamin Parsons, has published in his book that if our fox-hunters and steeple-chasers were changed for women, the country would soon be raised to the highest degree of prosperity.—It is not fighting powers we want in that House; we already have a horrible majority of slaughter-men there. Woman could not suffer war; she would soon change the sword for the plough-share, the spear for the pruning-hook; although for *power* of fighting, her deeds in battle have shown *what she can do*, from Boadicea downwards; but the day of battle and war with her is gone. She would soon take the tools of murder from the hands of her brute-force brother and he would learn war no more.

"Let me request thee to publish in the Brighton Herald any letter to Coquerel. The world will then see the truth for itself—also the Brougham, which touches the war question. Coquerel's does not.

"I remain, respectfully, thy friend,
"ANNE KNIGHT.

"Quiet Home, Chelmsford, 1 mo, 25th, 1850."

Criticism.

Rev. E. H. Nevin in the True Democrat addresses a letter to Dr. S. C. Aikin, criticizing a sermon of the latter gentlemen. Here is an extract. After commending a portion of his sermon, he says:

I wish I could say as much in favor of the other parts of your sermon, but this I cannot do. I did not think it courteous for you to accept an invitation to preach a "dedication sermon" in a Congregational Church, with free seats, and attempt to discourage both: it was not, in my judgment, quite the right place or time to preach on the advantages of Presbyterianism. But I waive all remarks in relation to this point, as not concerning me particularly.

I feel more concerned as to what you said about "Free Church" principles. I have for sometime felt, that if the church had any discipline, it ought to be applied to slaveholders and their abettors. They are certainly equal in guilt, with the young lady that engages in dancing, and this according to a late resolution of your Synod is made a disciplinable offence. And I do not recollect that the Synod was charged with riding a "hobby" when they took that stand. Why then ought that church that would place *slavery* along with other glaring offences, and make it disciplinable, be charged with cherishing a particular "hobby." You make it a "hobby," enough to justify you in praying and preaching and voting against it, and why may not another honest christian minister go a little farther and disfellowship that, against which you *pray* and *preach*? You seem to think that it is right to pray and preach and vote against a gigantic sin, and yet recognise as in good and regular standing and commune with those who advocate and practice this *sin*. It does seem to me, dear sir, that this is rather inconsistent.

You were unfortunate in bringing forward the case of *Judas* to justify your position. It is the opinion of the most learned critics and profound theologians that "Judas" did not partake of the Lord's Supper with the Savior. Dr. Robinson, one of the most distinguished of American scholars and critics, makes it to appear very clearly in his "Harmony of the four Gospels" that Judas was not present at the "SUPPER."

* * * * * * *

I always consider it as a very bad cause that has to run to "Judas" for an example. I would like to know whether you honestly believe that "Judas" had qualification for church membership, and whether you would be willing to take him with his thirty pieces of silver, if he were living, into your church, at the present time? You will not, I know, dear sir, be offended at this, the first of a series of letters, after the friendly words and mutual understanding on Sabbath evening.

Yours respectfully,
E. H. NEVIN.

For The Bugle.

The Spirit's Mission.

A Spirit's abroad—Hark! it speaks through all nations;
To men of all grades, all professions, all stations;
To workers of wrong, in tones loud and strong,
It thunders entire condemnation;
While those who for right, strive onward with might,
Receive its sincere commendation.
Against union for pelf, or to gratify self,
Against quarrels and strife between husband and wife;
Or whate'er to feud tends, betwixt neighbors and friends,
And disturbs social peace, to make malice increase,
Until war, with its guilt of brother's blood spilt,
By foul murderous hands, at unchristian commands,
Shall drench with human gore, what was stainless before,
And leave on its track, a curse tenfold more black,
Than ban for brother slain, on fratricidal Cain;
Against slavery for man, whatever the plan.—
That which spends on the soil, his unrecompensed toil,
Or for service or trade, leaves his labor unpaid·
Or ranks him with cattle as personal chattel;
Or opinions so taught, as to check his free thought,
And to make him concede to be ruled by a creed,
A law, or invention, of human convention,
Till he dare not speak out, what he knows beyond doubt,
For fear of proscription for honest conviction;
Against all temptations and abominations,
Which entice man to stray from a righteous way;
Against business or trade, by which people are made
More contentious or mad, more unhappy or sad;
Against thought, word, or deed, by which one can succeed
His conscience to smother and injure another;
Against powers which control for sin, body or soul,
Or frauds or deception, without an exception,
It hurls forth its dread malediction!
But on all that shall tend to bring sin to an end,
Domestic ties strengthen, and social cords lengthen,
Vile contentions shall hush, soul oppression crush,
Until war shall no more drench a nation in gore;
Show compassionate heed to all such as have need,
Shall console the distress'd and support the oppress'd,
Shield the weak from the strong, guard the right against wrong;
Shall dethrone tyranny and the bondman set free,
Gross selfishness destroy and idle hands employ;
Shall repay honest toil with the fruits of the soil,
Reward each employment to its full enjoyment,
And shall not give the few what to many is due;
The hypocrite unmask, though in splendor he bask,
And his victim protect from cold scorn and neglect;
Help each prodigal son, strong temptation to shun,
Till his vice he laments and his missdeeds repents,
And then shall restore him to friends who deplore him;
That bigotry shall banish, make superstition vanish,
The light of knowledge shed truth's influence spread,
'Till blind ignorance dread and black falsehood are fled;
On those who treat others, as if they were brothers,
Who find in each creature some redeeming feature,
Think no wretch so deprav'd that he cannot be sav'd;
Who measure not their deeds by human laws or creeds,
But treat with kindness all, though deep in crime and thrall;
Thus to love eternal, changing hate infernal,
It breathes out its sweet benediction!

F. M. BAKER.

Akron, Ohio.

Products of the United States.

The patent office report furnishes the following important infomation:

Wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, hay and tobacco, are raised in every State and Territory in the Union.

Barley is raised in all except Louisiana.

Buckwheat is raised in all except in Louisiana and Florida.

New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin do not raise cotton.

Every State except Delaware makes sugar.

The States that do not raise cotton, together with Delaware, Maryland and Indiana do not raise rice.

Every State and Territory except Iowa, does raise silk.

New York raises the most barley, viz 1,802,328 bushels.

New York the most potatoes, viz: 50,553,621 bushels.

New York the most oats, viz: 25,907.553 bushels.

New York the most hay, viz: 5,205,937 tons.

Ohio raises the most wheat viz: 10,786,705

Pennsylvania raises the most rye viz: 8,625,326 bushels.

Tennessee the most Indian Corn, viz: 67,838,447 bushels.

Virginia raises the most flax, hemp, viz: 21,726 pounds.

Kentucky raises the most tobacco, viz 72,322,413 pounds.

Georgia raises the most cotton, viz: 194,125 pounds.

South Carolina raises the most rice, viz: 56,892,787 pounds.

Louisiana raises the most sugar, viz: 37,189,580 pounds,

North Carolina raises the most wine, viz: 67,347 gallons.

These are curious facts, showing the variety of agricultural productions, and the vast amount of the productions.

Poligamy an Obstacle to the Gospel.

Mr. Tyler writing from Esidumbini, South Africa, March 31, gives a picture of poligamy, "the monster and darling sin" of the Zulu people, from which it may be seen how much our brethren there "need heavenly wisdom and grace in their endeavors to uproot this giant evil.

"Only a short distance from our house are twelve large kraals, the number of huts in each indicating the number of wives in the possession of their owners; for as fast as a man accumulates wives he builds huts for their accommodation. In one of these kraals are ten huts, one of which is occupied by the chief man, and the others by his nine wives. This man, in all probability, designs to purchase more wives; and to this end he will exchange his daughters for cows as fast as they become marriageable, and thus he will go on year after year, purchasing more wives with the cows he recieves as pay for his daughters, laying up for himself treasures on earth, till death ends his course. A man who lives not far from us has twenty wives which I believe is the largest number in the possession of any one among these subjugated tribes. He of course is considered by his countrymen as very wealthy, each wife having cost him ten cows, and in consequence of their services he is able to raise large crops of corn every year, which he can exchange for money or cattle. But does happiness reign in a Zulu kraal? Far from it. The domestic state among the Zulus is one of deep wretchedness. From morning till night little is heard but quarrelling and scolding. Envy, jealousy, hate, and all the evil passions of the human heart, bear sway."—*Am. Missionary.*

Postage Reform.

The New York Cheap Postage Association held a meeting in that city on the 18th.—The leading editors and business men in the city took part in it.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted.

WHEREAS, it has been the policy of Congress since the formation of our Government, to encourage the diffusion of knowledge by fixing the postage at the lowest possible rates, consistent with the support of the Post Office Department; and, whereas at the first establishment of the government, newspapers were sent free of postage, and afterwards when taxed with postage, it has been comparatively at so low a rate as not to be felt as a burthen.

And, whereas, at the last session, Congress departed from this liberal policy heretofore pursued, by passing an act which has increased the postage on newspapers, periodicals and printed matter to an extent which amounts almost to a prohibition; and, whereas, the rates are not only burthensome, but so complicated, that few persons are able to understand what postage they are required to pay; and, whereas, said act, or so much of it as relates to the postage on newspapers, periodicals and printed matter, is particularly burthensome and obnoxious to the people; inasmuch as it retards the diffusion of knowledge through the medium of the press.—therefore,

Resolved, That the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets and all other printed matter, should be uniform and cheap, so that any person may understand what he has to pay, and so low that the postage should not be felt as a burthensome tax.

Resolved, That the postage on newspapers should not exceed a uniform rate of one cent to any part of the Union, and the postage on periodicals and other printed matter, one cent an ounce, allowing publishers, who desire to pre-pay the postage, fifty per cent. discount.

Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed to prepare a bill and petition in conformity with these views, to be presented to Congress at the next session, and to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to relieve the people and the press from the present burthensome and obnoxious tax on knowledge.

Resolved, That the delegation from this city be earnestly requested to bring this subject immediately before Congress, and to use their best exertions to effect the passage of a bill reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter, so that the evils now felt may be removed.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens generally, and especially to publishers, editors, and printers, in other towns and cities of the Union, to call public meetings, and prepare petitions to Congress urging upon that body the necessity of an immediate modification of the law in relation to the postage on newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter.

The Webster Convention Assembled in Boston on the 25th.

Irreverent Behavior of a Locomotive.

A Canada paper gives an account of the recent benediction of a locomotive by the Roman Catholic dignitaries of Montreal.—At the Railway depot a party of some dozen or so of priests appeared in their robes, and awaited the coming of the Archbishop.—Meanwhile a space on the rail was cleared in front of a raised dais, and the engine, decorated with a profusion of flowers, was brought up to recieve its benediction. Presently the archepiscopal carriage, with four liveried servants, arrived. Soon the Archbishop, in mitre and flowing robes, preceded by priests bearing folio volumes and lighted candles and holy water pots, and umbrellas and other blessing tools, came out on the platform, and began to address himself to his task. He began to chant from a large volume some form, but whether from the mismanagement of the steam by a heretic British stoker, or from some other cause—so it was, that the huge monster took his blessing very fractiously, and from a moment after the commencement of the performance to its conclusion, never ceased to blow forth steam, and roar, and spit, and scream, in a manner that utterly overpowered the utmost efforts of voice of those engaged in blessing it. To make the matter worse the band, shut out from sight by the crowd, yet supposing, by this irreverent behavior of the engine, that the function was concluded, struck up as loud a polka as they could. The scene may be imagined. The Archbishop might be seen, by the nodding of his head and the moving of his jaws, to be making bravely on with his work against all difficulties. One priest who could see the book from which the bishop read, and watched his finger travel down the page, signaled to the others when to roar their responses.—They looked at each other, put their fingers in their ears, and bellowed their utmost—in vain. Thus, however, the blessing was achieved, and the ill-behaved machine was hurried off by its keeper still sputtering and shrieking under the holy-water application, like a veritable child of the evil one.

Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

From the history of the last two years, it is evident that there has been no period in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, that has demanded more persevering activity than the present.

When Slavery, alarmed by the agitation that has been created in the public mind against it, has monopolized the Federal government, and enlisted the greater part of the priests and politicians in its defence; and while the great body of the northern people either advocate the enforcing of the iniquitious fugitive slave law, or regard it with profound indifference it is of the utmost importance that Abolitionists should be untiring in their exertions, and unceasing in their efforts to eradicate the monster curse of slavery from the world.

But in order to effect any object, it is necessary to use the requisite means, and the undersigned believe that Fairs are very effective as a subordinate instrumentality.

They not only assist greatly in procuring the needful pecuniary means to prosecute the cause, but they bring numbers of persons who are opposed and those who are indifferent within an Anti-Slavery influence during the time they are held; and the social intercourse connected with them, serves to keep alive the zeal and energy of those engaged in them.

We therefore earnestly invite all persons, without regard to any distinctions, to unite with us in holding a FAIR in SALEM commencing on the 31st of December and continuing through the following day. We hope there will be a variety of articles prepared suitable for New Years presents.

To the women we would say send us every variety of wearing apparel and all kinds of fancy articles. To the Farmers, let us have the products of your farms and dairies, and to the Mechanic and Artisan give us articles of your handiwork. In short, every thing that is useful or beautiful, that will subserve the wants or please the fancy will be most thankfully received. The funds arising therefrom shall be devoted to the dissemination of Anti-Slavery Truth, through the agency of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

EMILY ROBINSON, ELIZABETH LEASE,
JULIA CLEVERLY, MARIA T. SHAW,
EMILY DEMING, S. H. GALBREATH,
SARAH BOWN, SALLIE B. GOVE,
SARAH N. MCMILLAN, H. M. DICKINSON,
ANGELINA S. DEMING, ANN E. DICKISON,
MARGARET HISE, REBECCA A. GREINER,
JANE M. TRESCOTT, LAURA BARNABY,
RACHEL TRESCOTT, LYDIA IRISH.
MARY GILBERT, ANNA WILSON,
ELIZEBTH GRISSELL, COROLINE GRISSELL,
ESTHER ANN LUKENS, ANNE GARRETSON,
ANNA G. SHREEVE.

A Call---A State Convention of the Colored Citizens of Ohio,

Will be held in Cincinatti on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, days of January, 1852. The object of the Convention is to recommend and adopt such measures as are best calculated to promote the interests of the Colored people of the State. See to it Colored men; you who are taxed, yet denied a representation, and made aliens in the land of your birth, that you are largely represented in said Convention. The time has come when you must act or perish, and when silence in you is a crime. We append the followiug resolution that was passed at the State Convention, which sat at Columbus last winter, and we trust that delegates will faithfully comply with it.

Resolved, That the delegates composing the convention be requested to write a report in as short a form as is expedient, giving the population, wealth, and condition of the colored people in their respective counties.

JOHN J. GAINES.
Chairman of the Central Committe.

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.
Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.
Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.
Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.
Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.
H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co.
Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga, Co., O.
J. Southam, Brunswick.
O. O. Brown, Bainbridge.
L. S. Specs, Granger.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES,
J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha, Co., Wis.
James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit, Co., Ohio.
Mr. Tapporn, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.
Stow & Taff, Braceville, Trumbull County, O.
Moor & Johnson, McConellsville, Morgan Co., O.
Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O.
Elward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O.
J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O.
Jordon & Co, Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O.
John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.

THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS.
Salem, May 30, 1851.

The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy. I. TRESCOTT, Co.

Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati.
August 10, 1850.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do., Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, or Balcowin's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascoville Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN

Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, for Common Schools. E. W.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c.

A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the neatest style. All work warranted

Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted.

North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

I. TRESCOTT & CO.---Salem, Ohio,

WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscellaneous and Moral Reform Books; Paper, Ink, and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dyestuffs; Dr. Townsend's Celebrated Sarsaparilla; Falmestock's, McLane's and Seller's Vermifuge and Pills; and all the Popular Medicines of the Day.—ALSO,

BOOTS & SHOES and Shoe Findings; Dry-Goods and Grocories, &c. &c., Aug. 9, '50

NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY-STREET,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREET,
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE. NEW-YORK

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffetta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artifical Flowers.

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves, and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mits.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian STRAW GOODS.

July, 1851.

WM. J. BRIGHT,

Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O. Prompt attention will be given to collections in Trumbull and adjoining counties.
Nov. 23, '50.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST!!—*Office over the Book Store.*—All operations in *Dentistry* performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant and durable. *Charges reasonable*
Salem, Sept. 8th, 1849.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.
Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

Malboro Union School.

THE BOARD of Education for this INSTITUTION are happy to announce to the public that they have secured the service of

ALFRED HOLBROOK, *as Principal;*

whose acquirements and almost unexampled devotion to the cause of Education have given him a celebrity which renders it useless to say more than announce his name in this connection. The very able ASSISTANTS who will take charge of the Primary and Secondary Departments, will render the School one which we are proud to present for public patronage. Our building is new, with commodious and convenient apartments for study and recitation. The Institution is furnished with a good set of *Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.* The course of instruction shall be such as to induce an application of the Sciences acquired, to the practical duties of life.

Tuition Per Quarter of Eleven Weeks.

Elementary English Branches,	$2 50
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,	3 00
Advanced Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science,	4 00
French, Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Lessons in VOCAL MUSIC and on the PIANO can be had at a reasonable charge. Board can be had in respectable Families in the Village and vicinity at $1,00 to $1,25 per week. Persons wishing to board themselves can be accommodated with Rooms. *Books and Stationary can be had in Marlboro.* Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rooms, &c., can be had by addressing either of the subscribers. ☞ *The Term will commence on Monday the 17th of November, and continue 18 weeks.*

Lewis Morgan, James L. Lynde,
Amos Walton, Henry Cock,
Martin Anderson A. G. Wileman.
Board of Education.

Marlboro, Nov. 2 1851.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more: it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character. JOSEPH STORY.

NEW YORK, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the 'Living Age;' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day. JAMES KENT.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give space and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, we are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales and vivid descriptions of moral and mountain Scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the busy and industrious *Gazette*, the sensible and comprehensive *Britannia*, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Frazer's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that, by 'winnowing the wheat from the chaff,' by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

The LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston; Price 12 1-2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

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